A decorative border of black floral and vine motifs surrounds the central text. The motifs include leaves, small flowers, and swirling vines, creating an ornate frame.

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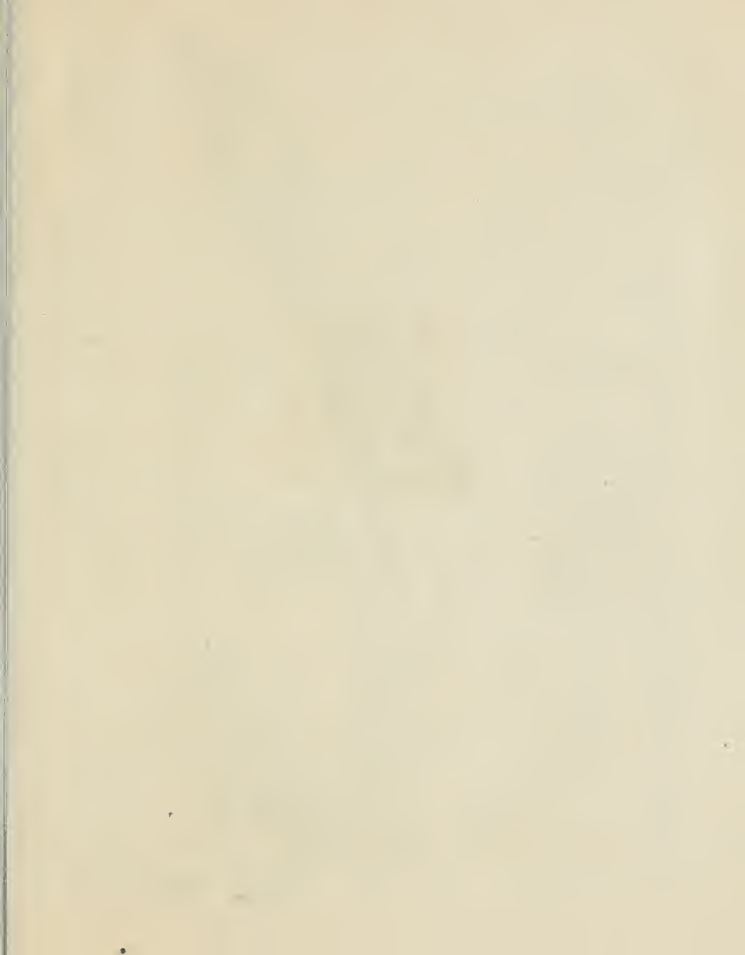
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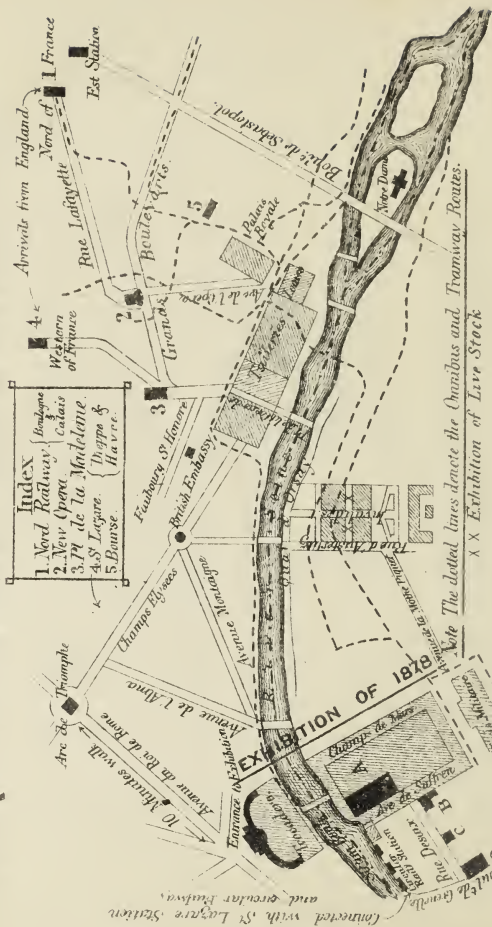
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PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1878.



How to get along at the
PARIS EXHIBITION.

Index to Exhibition Buildings

- A. English Section.
- B. English Offices
- C. The Avenue Hall
- D. Empty Case Stairs.

HOW TO GET ALONG

AT THE

PARIS EXHIBITION.

AN *EASY* AND *SIMPLE* METHOD

BY WHICH ALL WHO CAN READ ENGLISH MAY MAKE
THEMSELVES UNDERSTOOD.

BY

DR. A. DE BLINCOURT,

PROFESSOR OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE, AND LECTURER ON
FRENCH LITERATURE,

AND

JOHN CARTER,

ENGLISH MASTER.

LONDON: JOHN H. LILE & CO., 317, STRAND, W.C.;
AND
HAMILTON, ADAMS, & CO., 32, PATERNOSTER ROW, E.C.
PRINTED BY WOODFORD FAWCETT & Co., 317, STRAND.

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P R E F A C E.

IN COMPILING this Hand-Book, the Authors have carefully kept in view the *purpose* which it is intended to serve—viz., that of enabling those with even *no knowledge* of French, to make known their essential requirements while visiting the country which is to be the seat of the *International Exhibition of 1878*.

In some cases a more perfect pronunciation might have been given by the addition of more letters, and consequently more rules ; but, as *simplicity* has been the object, they have merely tried to represent the sound so as to be *understood*, and have therefore confined themselves to what they considered was necessary for such purpose. By referring to the few Rules given, a ready knowledge of reading will be obtained, which is really all that is required, as care has been used to frame the questions, &c., so as to elicit the reply “yes” or “no,” or at most one which can be readily understood.

While not wishing to underrate other books professing to

give the French pronunciation in phonetic English, the authors claim for this book what they imagine cannot be claimed for any other—viz., a *uniqueness*, inasmuch as the work has been done by TWO persons of different nationalities, thereby ensuring an accuracy which is always conspicuously wanting when done by one person.

In proof of this we give for example the case of *matin* (morning), represented in one book as “mahtaing,” which, being pronounced as such would simply *not* be understood, as it is sounded *mat-táh*. Again, *du* (of or from the) is given in the same book as “du,” which is exceedingly *doubtful*. We have made it a *certainty* by employing (as in many more cases) an English word or syllable—viz., dew.

We would urge our readers not to be diffident of using the book, for all that is needed is to pronounce the words *as they are spelt*, and, as Paris will be full of visitors not knowing French, no ridicule need be feared by openly using a book.

Wishing our readers a pleasant and profitable journey with our mute but expressive companion.

A. DE B.

J. C.

HOW TO GET ALONG AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

R U L E S.

THE French *j* is mostly sounded like *s* in measure or *z* in seizure, and is represented by *zh*, as, J'ai (I have) sounded *zhay*.

The *a*, when rather broad and full, as in bark, is represented by *ah*.

The *n* in French, having generally merely a nasal sound, and no distinct enunciation as in English, is printed in *italics*, and *may* be almost omitted, as in *bon* (good), sounded as *boh* (*n*).

De (of or from) is sounded very short, and is represented by *d'*.

Des (some, any) is longer, and is represented by *day*.

Un (a or an) is sounded almost like *a* before a word beginning with a consonant in English, as *a* book, *a* house : it is represented by *uh*.

The final *r*, or *r* followed by *e*, is trilled, and sounds like *r* in run. Example : Livre (book) sounded *leerr'*.

To further facilitate the pronunciation, the words have been divided into parts or syllables when necessary, and the ordinary mark (') of accent placed over the part requiring it. This, it is hoped, will prevent the possibility of making those mistakes which are unavoidable when this precaution is not taken.

REMARKS.

IF, when a question is asked, or an order given from this book, a reply is given in French other than “yes” or “no,” or one which cannot be understood, it will be best to say, “Zh neh kom-práh pah” (I do not understand), when you can either put your question differently ; or what is more than likely, the answer will be repeated in a shorter and easier manner—*e.g.*, “yes” (wee), or “no” (non).

HINTS.

THE following articles can be bought more *cheaply* in France than in England :—Spirits, wines, tobacco, cigars, fruit, silk, and silk goods, fancy goods, toys, &c., jewelry, coffee, confectionery, and pastry, glass, and porcelain goods.

The following are more *expensive* than in England :—Clothing, bottled ales, whiskey, books, furniture, cutlery, linen and woollen goods, leather goods, music.

FEEES TO WAITERS.—Generally the “service” is added to the bill ; if not, about one franc per day for one person is ample.

HOTEL KEY.—You should always lock your door on leaving your room, and hang it on its proper number on the key-board. The proprietor is then responsible for what is in your room, and it is more easily seen whether you are in or out.

A slate is provided for the purpose of marking the hour at which you wish to be called, which it is better to do than to merely tell the waiter.

FEES TO DRIVERS.—The drivers of cabs, &c., always look for a few sous, which it is best to pay with your fare.

FEES AT CHURCHES, GALLERIES, &c.—These are usually about 50 centimes for a party of two, or a franc for more than two. Of course no fees are expected at church, unless some special service is rendered.

CIVILITY AND COURTESY.—It is best to observe more of this on the Continent, where it is more frequently practised than in England. It is customary to touch or remove the hat when entering a shop or office, or when addressing a lady or gentleman. The usual “if you please” and “thank you” are never omitted. The following words and phrases will be found useful :—

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
Sir	Monsieur	Mos-suh
Ma'am, Madam, or M'am	Madame	Mad-dám
Miss... ..	Mademoiselle	Mad-dem-ozéll
Boy... ..	Garçon	Gár-son
Waiter	Garçon	Gár-son
Thank you	Merci	Mair'-see
If you please	Sil vous plaît	Sil voo pláy
Good evening	Bon soir	Bon swáhr
Good morning	Bon jour	Bon zhòor
The Exhibition	L'Exposition	Lex poziss-eon

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
Do you speak French	Parlez vous Français ?	Pár-lay voo Fraun'-say ?
Do you speak English ?	Parlez vous Anglais ?	Pár-lay voos Ann'-g-lay ?
I am an Englishman	Je suis Anglais	Zhés-wees Ann'-g-lay
Dinner	Dîner	Din'-nay
Luncheon	Second déjeuner...	Seg-aúnd day-zhún-nay
A cab	Une voiture de place	Oon vwáh-ture d'plahss
A bed	Un lit	Uh lee
First class	Première classe	Prem-yair class
Second class	Seconde classe	Seg-aúnd class
Third class... ..	Troisième classe	Trwauz-eáim class
How much is this ?	Combien ceci ?	Kóm-beah ses-se ?
A ticket for —	Un billet d'aller pour	Uh bée-ay dally poor —
Return	Aller et retour	A'l-lay ay ray-toór

HINTS ON ARRIVAL

AT A FRENCH PORT.

TRAVELLERS landing at Calais, and intending to proceed directly to Paris, may avoid the usual inspection of luggage till they arrive there, by making a declaration to that effect at the Custom House, and paying a small fee for each package, for which a receipt is given, which enables the owner to reclaim

his luggage in Paris. At Calais and Boulogne a traveller is now allowed to take his luggage on shore with him, the examination of which is conducted on board the boat. The charges should not exceed the following amounts, which are inclusive of landing, conveyance to any part of the town, and warehousing :—Under 10 lbs., 35 centimes ; 10 lbs. to $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt., 70 centimes ; $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. and upwards, 1 franc 50 centimes.

THE PARIS HOTELS.

WE propose to give the intending British and American visitor to Paris some general information about hotels.

A meeting of hotel-keepers, which has just been held, warns us that preparations for taking in the stranger have actively commenced. It has been decided not to increase the prices of rooms to travellers who take their meals at their hotels, but there will be an increase for those who do not. On the whole, prices must depend on the number of visitors. A new and very splendid hotel, the Continental, will shortly be opened in the Rue de Rivoli, but it will be inferior in size to the Grand Hôtel and the Hôtel du Louvre.

First, it must be remembered that the Exhibition Palace stands in the Champ de Mars, at the extreme west end of the city, so that tourists with families, to whom much riding about in cabs would be inconvenient as well as costly, would

do well to put up in the hotels near the Champs Elysées or in the Rue de Rivoli, sooner than in those of the Boulevard quarters. There are few hotels in the Avenue of the Champs Elysées itself, but plenty in the lateral streets, and they are generally quiet houses, new-built, and comparatively cheap, but the drawback to them is that they are small, remote from shops, and too French for travellers who can only speak English. The polished oak floors and staircases of these French houses are a great trial, not so much because ladies with high heels are liable to slip on them, as because the *frotteur* commences his noisy operations at unseasonable hours of the morning, and has to be admitted into the bedrooms at odd times in the afternoon to skate away until he can see his perspiring face in the boards. However, tourists who wish to do things in French fashion will find in these hotels the advantage of being very near to the Exhibition, the Bois de Boulogne, and the Seine, with its steamboats, which take you five miles up or down the river for five sous, and of having likewise, almost at their very doors, a capital promenade for summer evenings, when the Champs Elysées is ablaze with open-air concerts, which can be enjoyed for nothing by people content to walk up and down under the trees. On the whole, though, the hotels in the Rue de Rivoli are the best for thorough-going English people, to whom economy is not quite the primary consideration. They are not cheap hotels, but they offer English comforts and the benefits of an unmatched situation. Then the galleries of the Louvre are close

at hand, so is the Palais Royal with its grand colonnades full of jewellers' shops and restaurants *à prix fixe* (at fixed price); not to mention the two grand churches of St. Germain l'Auxerrois and St. Roch, and the French Lutheran Temple where Scotch Presbyterian services are held on a Sunday. As to facilities for reaching the Exhibition these are almost greater in the Rue de Rivoli than in any other place, for the Place du Palais Royal provides the largest cab-stand and omnibus-station in Paris, whilst on the Quai du Louvre, which is within a stone's throw, there is a station for tram-cars and steamboats, both going direct to the Exhibition every five minutes. The Rue de Rivoli boasts all kinds of hotels, from the monster Louvre and luxurious Continental, already mentioned, to the smaller family houses like the Windsor and Meurice's, both excellent in their way. In the Rue St. Honoré, which runs parallel to it, English families will find good attendance and fare somewhat cheaper than in the Rue de Rivoli at the Hôtel de Lille et d'Albion, a large house with more than a hundred bedrooms, and the Hôtel St. James', a rather smaller place, but equally well kept. The general charge for *table d'hôte* at all these houses is five francs without wine, and bedrooms range in price from three francs to ten francs a day. At the Louvre the dinner, a very sumptuous affair of thirteen courses, costs six francs with wine, which is cheaper than five francs without, and the *déjeûners à la fourchette* (luncheon) cost four francs, also with wine—altogether a tourist can live luxuriously at the Louvre for about sixteen

francs a day. Intending visitors to this or other hotels in the Rue de Rivoli or the Rue St. Honoré ought, however, to order their rooms by letter about a week in advance, for there will be an overflow of strangers in this quarter from the day when the Exhibition opens.

The Hôtel Bristol, and the Hôtel du Rhin in the Place Vendôme, the Westminster in the Rue de la Paix, and the Splendid Hotel at the corner of the Avenue de l'Opéra—all rank on a line with Claridge's and the Clarendon in London, but are not to be recommended to any but wealthy persons. The Hôtel Mirabeau, in the Rue de la Paix, is a snug house for bachelors, and may be compared with Long's; and the Chatham, which is much patronised by Americans, has won a good name for its cellar. Coming to the Grand Hôtel, on the Boulevard des Capucines, we find the attraction of four hundred rooms; a dining saloon unparalleled for beauty, a noble reading-room, a terrace, a cafe with billiard tables, a telegraph office, and pretty reasonable charges; but this house is chiefly suitable for bachelors and for rich families. There are a number of other hotels near the St. Lazare Station and the Gare du Nord which bid for English custom, and attract a good many of our people from being so near to the termini from Dieppe and Calais; but the cheapness of these houses is perhaps more apparent than real, for here the cab question has to be considered. In saying that a family intent on economy will be better off in the Rue de Rivoli, the Rue St. Honoré, or the Champs Elysées than elsewhere, we may add

that a bachelor who wants to spend little, and who can use his legs, would do wisely in leaving the English houses altogether, and going right away to the northern quarters of the city or to the left bank of the Seine—the Surrey side, as British colonists call it. There are some really cheap hotels on the Boulevard St. Germain, Boulevard St. Michel, and the Rue de Seine. Here a single man can get a room for 1fr. 50c. or 2f., without any charge for attendance except what he may choose to give the garçon and chambermaid on leaving. His breakfast of coffee and bread-and-butter with eggs will cost him 1fr. 25c.; and simple dinners of a chop or steak with cheese and a half-pint of *ordinaire* (medium wine) will not exceed 2fr. As all these thoroughfares are crossed by omnibuses and tramways, and as the longest omnibus ride in Paris costs only 3d., a tourist would only have to swing himself into the first 'bus passing his hotel door, to be carried to the Exhibition without expense or trouble. The best thing a tourist new to Paris could do on arriving at the terminus would be to drive straight to one of the thoroughfares above-named, and select the first hotel that came in his way. The locality in which it stands will be a sufficient guarantee for its cheapness. Messrs. Cook will keep open, during the Exhibition, a large boarding-house close to the Bois de Boulogne, a few minutes' walk from the Exhibition building, which is easy of access by rail and omnibus to and from the centre of Paris. Here accommodation will be provided for 200 visitors from 6s. per day, which sum will include bed, meat, breakfast, and what is known as

tea-dinner in the evening. The total cost will be, from Liverpool or Manchester, *viâ* Calais or Dieppe, £3, to which must be added a franc (10d.), the fee demanded for entrance to the Exhibition. This sum will include all travelling expenses from Liverpool or Manchester, and four days' accommodation at Cook's Boarding-house in Paris. Those, however, who prefer the services of a conductor, carriage drives, and five days' board, besides other advantages, may have them upon payment of £4 5s.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS

(EAST OR WEST).

THE rents of furnished lodgings vary considerably according to the quarter of the town and the storey on which the rooms are situated. Ground floors for single men fetch about twice the price of fifth or sixth storeys. The three intervening floors are generally let out in suites too large for a bachelor, but this again depends on the quarter; for recently architects have begun to build large houses parcelled out into bijou suites, well adapted for single men or families of two or three persons. Some model residences on this pattern are to be seen in the avenues between the Parc Monceaux and the Triumphal Arch. Each suite comprises two bedrooms, a drawing room, dining room and bath room; gas and water are laid on at all floors, and a lift minimises the labour of ascending to the upper stories. Taking them at the lowest rates, however, apartments on the western side of Paris are

generally fifty per cent. dearer than those at the other points of the compass, and really there is no reason except custom why foreigners should so persistently throng towards the Bois de Boulogne, when the Bois de Vincennes and the neighbourhood of the Luxembourg Gardens offer attractions quite as great at an infinitely cheaper price. The Bois de Vincennes, with its lakes, copses, shady walks, picturesque views of the valley of the Marne, is a charming place, and on week days it is almost deserted. A family living in the outskirts might fancy they had there a Royal park of their own. The boys would be free to play cricket or croquet on the broad plats of turf; the girls could ramble about with their sketching-books, and the elders would find many a sequestered nook to rest in or read, with the most lovely scenery imaginable before their eyes. Nor is there anything squalid or poverty-stricken about the houses in the environs of the Bois de Vincennes to make them unsuitable residences for English people who have a concern for respectability. On the contrary, the houses in the Avenue de Vincennes, St. Mandé, and St. Maur are cheerful places, with gardens before and behind. Their tenants are chiefly retired officers, Government officials, and small annuitants—the sort of society one may meet at the quieter English watering-places; and if these abodes be not sumptuous they are pleasant and clean; one may find here for £1 a week a set of furnished apartments comprising four or five rooms, as spacious and comfortable as those for which £4 or £5 would be charged at

the West-end, and affording the additional advantage of gardens as above said. In some of these houses *pension*, that is board, can be had at the rate of about 5 francs a day for three meals. Tram-cars pass along the avenues every five minutes, and take one to any point within the fortifications for 30 centimes; and there is also the circuit railway, which has stations at Vincennes, Bel-Air, and St. Mandé, and will run trains to the Exhibition every quarter of an hour for most moderate fares—75 cents., 1st class; 50 cents., 2nd class; and 30 cents., 3rd class. It should be added that there will be a race-meeting at Vincennes during the summer, that the Plateau de St. Maur is enlivened with frequent reviews of troops belonging to the Vincennes garrison, and that the Marne, which is within easy reach, affords capital fishing and bathing.

The Luxembourg quarter would be found more alluring to families possessing younger members of a studious turn; for here are the Schools of Law and Medicine, the Palace of Justice, and several museums and public libraries. To all these places admission can be obtained without any formality. The lectures of the University professors, though nominally delivered for the benefit of registered students only, are open to all comers, for no matriculation cards have to be exhibited at the doors, and indeed lecturers are rather pleased to see foreigners come and hear them. Furnished lodgings overlooking the Luxembourg Gardens are not difficult to find, and if one dive into some of the old streets near the Panthéon or the School of Medicine, one may occasionally light upon surprisingly ancient and magnificent houses, once princely mansions, but now demoralised and let out in flats.

TABLE OF FRENCH & ENGLISH MONEY,

Calculated to the nearest half-penny.

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
1 sou or	5 centimes	=	0	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$	22 francs	...	=	0 18 4
2 sous	10	...	0	0	1	23	...	...	0 19 2
3	15	...	0	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$	24	...	...	1 0 0
4	20	...	0	0	2	25	...	...	1 0 10
5	25	...	0	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$	26	...	...	1 1 8
6	30	...	0	0	3	27	...	...	1 2 6
7	35	...	0	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$	28	...	...	1 3 4
8	40	...	0	0	4	29	...	...	1 4 2
9	45	...	0	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$	30	...	...	1 5 0
10	50	...	0	0	5	31	...	...	1 5 10
11	55	...	0	0	$5\frac{1}{2}$	32	...	...	1 6 8
12	60	...	0	0	6	33	...	...	1 7 6
13	65	...	0	0	$6\frac{1}{2}$	34	...	...	1 8 4
14	70	...	0	0	7	35	...	...	1 9 2
15	75	...	0	0	$7\frac{1}{2}$	36	...	...	1 10 0
16	80	...	0	0	8	37	...	...	1 10 10
17	85	...	0	0	$8\frac{1}{2}$	38	...	...	1 11 8
18	90	...	0	0	9	39	...	...	1 12 6
19	95	...	0	0	$9\frac{1}{2}$	40	...	...	1 13 4
1 franc	...	...	0	0	10	41	...	...	1 14 2
2 francs	...	...	0	1	8	42	...	...	1 15 0
3	...	...	0	2	6	43	...	...	1 15 10
4	...	...	0	3	4	44	...	...	1 16 8
5	...	...	0	4	2	45	...	...	1 17 6
6	...	...	0	5	0	46	...	...	1 18 4
7	...	...	0	5	10	47	...	...	1 19 2
8	...	...	0	6	8	48	...	...	2 0 0
9	...	...	0	7	6	49	...	...	2 0 10
10	...	...	0	8	4	50	...	...	2 1 8
11	...	...	0	9	2	51	...	...	2 2 6
12	...	...	0	10	0	52	...	...	2 3 4
13	...	...	0	10	10	53	...	...	2 4 2
14	...	...	0	11	8	54	...	...	2 5 0
15	...	...	0	12	6	55	...	...	2 5 10
16	...	...	0	13	4	56	...	...	2 6 8
17	...	...	0	14	2	57	...	...	2 7 6
18	...	...	0	15	0	58	...	...	2 8 4
19	...	...	0	15	10	59	...	...	2 9 2
20	...	...	0	16	8	60	...	...	2 10 0
21	...	...	0	17	6	61	...	...	2 10 10

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.		
62 francs	...	=	2	11	8	85 francs	...	=	3	10	10
63	...		2	12	6	86	...		3	11	8
64	...		2	13	4	87	...		3	12	6
65	...		2	14	2	88	...		3	13	4
66	...		2	15	0	89	...		3	14	2
67	...		2	15	10	90	...		3	15	0
68	...		2	16	8	91	...		3	15	10
69	...		2	17	6	92	...		3	16	8
70	...		2	18	4	93	...		3	17	6
71	...		2	19	2	94	...		3	18	4
72	...		3	0	0	95	...		3	19	2
73	...		3	0	10	96	...		4	0	0
74	...		3	1	8	97	...		4	0	10
75	...		3	2	6	98	...		4	1	8
76	...		3	3	4	99	...		4	2	6
77	...		3	4	2	100	...		4	3	4
78	...		3	5	0	101	...		4	4	2
79	...		3	5	10	102	...		4	5	0
80	...		3	6	8	200	...		8	6	8
81	...		3	7	6	300	...		12	10	0
82	...		3	8	4	400	...		16	13	4
83	...		3	9	2	500	...		20	16	8
84	...		3	10	0						

¶ If an article costs 57 francs 75 centimes, we find, by referring first to the Franc Table, that 57 francs = £2 7s. 6d., and by referring to the Centime Table, that 75 centimes = 7½d., and therefore the total cost will be £2 8s. 1½d.

TO REDUCE ENGLISH MONEY TO FRENCH VALUE.
Multiply the number of pounds by the rate of exchange. Thus reduce £125 in English money, the rate of exchange being 25 francs to the pound : $125 \times 25 = 3,125$ francs.

TABLE OF ENGLISH & FRENCH MONEY,

Calculated at 10 centimes to the penny, 1 franc 25 centimes to the shilling, and 25 francs to the pound sterling.

		Fr. C.			Fr. C.
1 penny	...	= 0 10	12 shillings	...	= 15 0
2 pence	...	0 20	13 ...	...	16 25
3 ...	...	0 30	14 ...	...	17 50
4 ...	...	0 40	15 ...	...	18 75
5 ...	...	0 50	16 ...	...	20 0
6 ...	...	0 60	17 ...	...	21 25
7 ...	...	0 70	18 ...	...	22 50
8 ...	...	0 80	19 ...	...	23 75
9 ...	...	0 90	1 pound	...	25 0
10 ...	...	1 0	2 pounds	...	50 0
11 ...	...	1 10	3 ...	...	75 0
1 shilling	...	1 25	4 ...	...	100 0
2 shillings	...	2 50	5 ...	...	125 0
3 ...	...	3 75	6 ...	...	150 0
4 ...	...	5 0	7 ...	...	175
5 ...	...	6 25	8 ...	...	200
6 ...	...	7 50	9 ...	...	225 0
7 ...	...	8 75	10 ...	...	250 0
8 ...	...	10 0	15 ...	...	375 0
9 ...	...	11 25	20 ...	...	500 0
10 ...	...	12 50	50 ...	...	1250 0
11 ...	...	13 75	100 ...	...	2500 0

TABLE OF WEIGHT.

FRENCH.		ENGLISH.		PRONUNCIATION.
Une once	...	One ounce	...	Oon onse
Deux onces	...	Two ounces	...	Duhs onse
Trois onces	...	Three ounces	...	Tro-ahs onse
Un quarteron	...	Four ounces	...	Uh kaht-teron
Une demi livre	...	Half a pound	...	Oon dém-my leevr
Une livre	...	A pound	...	Oon leevr
Deux livres, &c.	...	Two pounds, &c....		Duh leevr

LONG MEASURE.

ENGLISH.		FRENCH.		PRONUNCIATION.
An inch	... ..	Un pouce	... ..	Uh pooce
A foot	... ..	Un pied	... ..	Uh peéay
A yard	... ..	Une aune	... ..	Oon awn
A mile	... ..	Un mille	... ..	Uh meel

LIQUID MEASURE.

ENGLISH.		FRENCH.		PRONUNCIATION.
A gill	... ..	Un quart de pinte		Uh kar d' pahnt
Half-a-pint	... ..	Une demi-pinte	... ..	Oon dem'-my pahnt
A pint	... ..	Une pinte	... ..	Oon pahnt
A quart	... ..	Un demi-litre	... ..	Uh dem'-my leetr'
Half-a-gallon	... ..	Un litre	... ..	Uh leetr'
A gallon	... ..	Deux litres	... ..	Duh leetr'
A bottle	... ..	Une bouteille	... ..	Oon boó-tay

AT THE HOTEL.

ENGLISH.		FRENCH.		PRONUNCIATION.
Have you a room disengaged?		Avez-vous une chambre de libre?		Av' - vay vous oon shaumbr' d' leebr'?
What is the price of this room?		Quel est le prix de cette chambre?		Kel ay l'pree d'set shaumbr'?
(By the month); (the week); (the day)?		(Au mois); (a la semaine); (au jour)?		(O móah); (ah lah sem-áine); (o zhoor)?
With dinner and breakfast		Avec le dîné et le déjeuner		Av'-veck l' din'-nay ay l' dayzhú-nay

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
Do you keep a table d'hôte*?	Tenez - vous table d' hôte?	Ten'-nay voo tahble dote?
At what time? ...	A quelle heure? ...	Ah kel ur?
I will take the room	Je prendrai la chambre	Zh prahn'-dray lah shaumbr'
Can I get in at any time?	Puis - je rentrer à toute heure?	Pweezh ráhn - tray ah toot ur?
Call me to-morrow at —	Frappez à ma porte demain à —	Frap'-pays ah mah port dem-áh ah —
My name is —	Je m' appelle —	Zh map-pél —
Where is the w.c.?	Où est le cabinet?	Ooh ay l' káb-in-nay?
I want some clothes washed	J'ai du linge à faire laver	Zhay dew lahngé ah fare láh-vay
Where is the Protestant Church?	Où est l'Eglise Protestante?	Ooh ay láy-glees Pró-test-ahnt?
Have you a double-bedded room?	Avez - vous une chambre a deux lits?	Av' -vay voos oon shaumbr' ah duh lee?
Have you a Paris map?	Avez-vous un plan de Paris?	Av' -vay voos uh plahn d' Parry?
Fetch a doctor ...	Allez chercher un médecin	Allay shair'-shay uh med'-sah
†Post these letters	Jetez ces lettres à la poste	Zh'-tee say lettr' ah lah post
Where is the cab-stand?	Où est la place de fiacres?	Ooh ay lah plahse d' fee'-akr'
Waiter ...	Garçon ...	Gar'-son
HAVE YOU ...	AVEZ-VOUS ...	AV'-VAY VOO
A bed ...	Un lit ...	Uh lee
A room ...	Une chambre ...	Oon shaumbr'
A drawing-room...	Un salon ...	Uh sal'-lon
An ordinary ...	Table d' hôte ...	Tahble dote

* An ordinary.

† The postage for letters within Paris is 1½d. (15c.); outside and the provinces, 2½d. (25c.); to England, 25c. (2½d.); to America, 70c. (7d.)

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
A candle ...	Une bougie ...	Oon boó-zhee
A fire ...	Un feu ...	Uh fuh
Some matches ...	Des alumettes ...	Days áll-u-m'et
Some sealing wax .	De la cire a cache- ter	D'lah seer ah cas'h- tay
Some stamps ...	Des timbres poste .	Day táh-bray post
Some note-paper...	Du papier à lettres	Dew páp-peeah ah lettr'
Some ink ..	De l' encre ...	D' launkr'
Some pens ...	Des plumes ...	Day plume
Some envelopes ...	Des enveloppes ...	Days ah'-vellop
A bath ...	Un bain ...	Uh bahn
(Hot); (cold) ...	(Chaud) (froid)...	(Show); (fró-wah)
English newspapers	Des journaux Ang- lais	Day zhoor'-nos Aug'-lay
(French); (Ameri- can)	(Français); (Améri- cains)	(Fraún-say); (Ah- méricahn)
Some soap ...	Du savon ...	Dew sav'-von
Some hot water ...	De l' eau chaude ...	D' low shode
I leave to-morrow at — o'clock	Je quitte demain à —	Zh keet dem'-ah ah —
GIVE ME my bill, please	DONNEZ MOI ma note, s'il vous plaît	DON'-NA MO'-AH mah not, sil voo play
Some bread ...	Du pain ...	Dew pah
Some beer ...	De la bière ...	D' lah bé-air
Some soup ...	De la soupe ...	D' lah soup
Some fish ...	Du poisson ...	Dew pwos'-son
Some cod ...	De la morue ...	D' lah mor'-ru
Some salmon ...	Du saumon ...	Dew só-mon
Some oysters ...	Des huîtres ...	Days weetr'
Some shrimps ...	Des crevettes ...	Day krev'-et
Some soles ...	Des soles ...	Day sol
Some mutton ...	Du mouton ...	Dew moó-ton
Some lamb ...	De l' agneau ...	D' láhn-yo
Some green peas...	Des pois verts ...	Day pwor váir

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
Some beef ...	Du bocuf ...	Dew buff
(roast) ...	(rôti) ...	(row'tee)
(boiled) ...	(bouilli) ...	(boó-yeé)
Some potatoes ...	Des pommes de terre	Day pom d' tair
Some vegetables ...	Des légumes ...	Day leg'-ume
Some chicken ...	Du poulet ...	Dew poó-lay
Some duck ...	Du canard...	Dew kan'-ar
Some goose ...	De l' oie ...	D' l' wah
Some turkey ...	Du dindon ...	Dew daw'-don
Some partridges ...	Des perdrix ...	Day pair'-dree
Some pork ...	Du porc ...	Dew pore
Some veal... ...	Du veau ...	Dew vó
Some ham ...	Du jambon ...	Dew-zháv-bon
Some cold meat ...	De la viande froide	D' lah ve-áwde fró-ahde
Some beefsteak ...	Du bifteck... ...	Dew beef-táke
A chop ...	Une côtelette ...	Oon coát-let
An egg ...	Un oeuf ...	Uh nuff
Some salad ...	De la salade ...	D' lah sál-lad
Some pepper ...	Du poivre ...	Dew pó-ahvr'
Some vinegar ...	Du vinaigre ...	Dew vee-náigr
Some mustard ...	De la moutarde ...	D' lah moo-tárd
Some salt ...	Du sel ...	Dew sel
Some cheese ...	Du fromage ...	Dew from'-awzh
Some fruit ...	Du fruit ...	Dew frú-ee
Some pastry ...	De la pâtisserie ...	D' lah páh-tísree
Some cherries ...	Des cerises ...	Day ser-eés
Some apples ...	Des pommes ...	Day pom
Some pears ...	Des poires... ...	Day pwair
Some plums ...	Des prunes ...	Day prune
Some grapes ...	Du raisin ...	Dew ray'-sah
Some peaches ...	Des pêches ...	Day paish
Some walnuts ...	Des noix ...	Day noó-ah
Some tea ...	Du thé ...	Dew tay
Some coffee ...	Du café ...	Dew cáf-fay
Some chocolate ...	Du chocolat ...	Dew show'-kolah

ENGLISH.		FRENCH.		PRONUNCIATION.
Some butter	...	Du beurre...	...	Dew burr
Some sugar	...	Du sucre ...	...	Dew sookr'
Some milk	...	Du lait ...	...	Dew lay
Some cakes	...	Des gâteaux	...	Day gaw'-toe
Some wine	...	Du vin ...	...	Dew vah
Some port...	...	Du vin d'Oporto	...	Dew vah do Por'to
Some sherry	...	Du vin de Xéres	...	Dew vah dek-sér- aise
Some lemonade	...	De la limonade	...	D' lah leé-mon-ahde
Some claret	...	Du vin de Bordeaux	...	Dew vah d' Bor'do
Some brandy	...	De l'eau de vie	...	D' low d' vee
Some cigars	...	Des cigares	...	Day se-gár
Some tobacco	...	Du tabac	...	Dew táb-bah
My bill, if you please		Ma note, s'il vous plaît		Mah not, sil voo play
Does this include attendance?		Compris le service?		Kom'-pree l'service?
Some water	...	De l'eau ...	...	D' low
Some warm water	...	De l'eau chaude	...	D' low showde
Some cold water...	...	De l'eau froide	...	D' low fró-ahde
A pack of cards	...	Un jeu de cartes	...	Uh zhew d' kart
A pipe	...	Une pipe	...	Oon pip
A spittoon	...	Un crachoir	...	Uh kras'h-wair
A French diction- ary	...	Un dictionnaire Français	...	Uh dic'k - seon - air Fraunsay
WHERE IS	...	OU EST	...	OO AY
The landlord	...	Le maître de l' hôtel	...	L' mair' d' lot-tell
The landlady	...	La maîtresse de l' hôtel	...	Lah mai-tréss d' lot-téll
The porter	...	Le portier...	...	L' por't-eeay
The chambermaid	...	La fille	...	La fec
A billiard room	...	Unesalle de Billard	...	Oon sall d' Beé-ar

NOTE.—Whisky is very scarce in France, being only sold in English Houses.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
The days of the week	Les jours de la semaine	Lay zhoor d' lah sem-âine
Monday ...	Lundi ...	Laun'-dee
Tuesday ...	Mardi ...	Mar'-dee
Wednesday ...	Mercredi ...	Mair'-kradee
Thursday ...	Jeudi ...	Zhêw-dee
Friday ...	Vendredi ...	Vaun'-draydee
Saturday ...	Samedi ...	Sam'-dee
Sunday ...	Dimanche...	De-mânsh

NUMBERS.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
One ...	Un ...	Uhn
Two ...	Deux ...	Duh
Three ...	Trois ...	Tró-ah
Four ...	Quatre ...	Kattr'
Five ...	Cinq ...	Saunk
Six... ...	Six ...	Sis
Seven ...	Sept ...	Set
Eight ...	Huit ...	Whit
Nine ...	Neuf ...	Nuff
Ten ...	Dix... ...	Diss
Eleven ...	Onze ...	Onze
Twelve ...	Douze ...	Douze
Thirteen ...	Treize ...	Traize
Fourteen ...	Quatorze ...	Kát-tors
Fifteen ...	Quinze ...	Kahnze
Sixteen ...	Seize ...	Says
Seventeen ...	Dix sept ...	Diss'-set
Eighteen ...	Dix huit ...	Diss'-whit

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
Nineteen ...	Dix neuf ...	Diss'-nuff
Twenty ...	Vingt ...	Vahn
Twenty-one ...	Vingt-et-un ...	Vahnt-ay-uhn
Twenty-two, &c. ...	Vingt-deux, &c. ...	Vahnt-duh, &c.
Thirty ...	Trente ...	Trahnt
Thirty-one ...	Trente-et-un ...	Tráhntay-uhn
Thirty-two, &c. ...	Trente-deux, &c. ...	Tráhnt-duh
Forty ...	Quarante ...	Kár-rahnt
Forty-one ...	Quarante-et-un ...	Kár-rahntay-uhn
Forty-two, &c. ...	Quarante-deux, &c. ...	Kár-rahnt-duh, &c.
Fifty ...	Cinquante ...	Sák-ahnt
Fifty-one ...	Cinquante-et-un ...	Sák-ahntay-uhn
Fifty-two, &c. ...	Cinquante-deux, &c. ...	Sák-ahnt-duh, &c.
Sixty ...	Soixante ...	Swás-sahnt
Sixty-one ...	Soixante-et-un ...	Swás-sahntay-uhn
Sixty-two, &c. ...	Soixante-deux, &c. ...	Swás-sahnt-duh, &c.
Seventy ...	Soixante-dix ...	Swás-sahnt-diss
Seventy-one ...	Soixante-et-onze ...	Swás-sahntay-onze
Seventy-two ...	Soixante-et-douze ...	Swás-sahnt-douze
Seventy-three ...	Soixante-treize ...	Swás-sahnt-traize
Seventy-four ...	Soixante-quatorze ...	Swás-sahnt-kát-tors
Seventy-five ...	Soixante-quinze ...	Swás-sahnt-kahnze
Seventy-six ...	Soixante-seize ...	Swás-sahnt-says
Seventy-seven ...	Soixante-dix-sept ...	Swás-sahnt-diss-set
Seventy-eight ...	Soixante-dix huit ...	Swás-sahnt-dis whit
Seventy-nine ...	Soixante-dix neuf ...	Swás-sahnt-dis nuff
Eighty ...	Quatre-vingts ...	Kátrr'-vahn
Eighty-one, &c. ...	Quatre-vingt-un, &c. ...	Kátrr'-vahn-uhn
Ninety ...	Quatre-vingt-dix ...	Kátrr'-vahn-dix
Ninety-one, &c. ...	Quatre-vingt-onze, &c. ...	Kátrr'-vahn-onze
Hundred ...	Cent. ...	Sawng

THE HOURS.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
The hours	Les heures ...	Lays ur
What o'clock is it?	Quelle heure est il?	Kel ur ay-til?
It is one o'clock ...	Il est une heure ...	Il ayt oon ur
It is two o'clock ...	Il est deux heures .	Il ay duhs ur
It is three o'clock..	Il est trois heures .	Il ay troahs ur
It is four o'clock ...	Il est quatre heures	Il ay kattr' ur
It is five o'clock ...	Il est cinq heures .	Il ay saunk ur
It is six o'clock ...	Il est six heures ...	Il ay siss ur
It is seven o'clock .	Il est sept heures...	Il ay set ur
It is eight o'clock .	Il est huit heures .	Il ay whit ur
It is nine o'clock...	Il est neuf heures .	Il ay nuff ur
It is ten o'clock ...	Il est dix heures ...	Il ay diss ur
It is eleven o'clock	Il est onze heures .	Il ayt onze ur
It is twelve (mid-day)	Il est midi ...	Il ay mid'dy
It is five minutes past one ...	Il est une heure cinq minutes... ..	Il ayt oon ur saun minute
It is ten minutes past one ...	Il est une heure dix minutes... ..	Il ayt oon ur dee minute
It is a quarter past one	Il est une heure un quart	Il ayt oon ur uh kar
It is twenty minutes past one ...	Il est une heure vingt minutes...	Il ayt oon ur vahn minute
It is twenty - five minutes past one	Il est une heure vingtcinq minutes	Il ayt oon ur vahnt saunk min'-ute
It is half-past one .	Il est une heure et demie	Il ayt oon ur eh dem'my
It is twenty - five minutes to two...	Il est deux heures moins vingt cinq minutes... ..	Il ay duhs ur moah vahnt saunk min'-ute
It is twenty minutes to two	Il est deux heures moins vingt minutes	Il ay duhs ur moah vahn min'-ute

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
It is a quarter to	Il est deux heures	Il ay duhs ur moah
two	moins un quart...	uh kar
It is ten minutes to	Il est deux heures	Il ay duhs ur moah
two	moins dix minutes	dec min'-ute
It is five minutes	Il est deux heures	Il ay duhs ur moah
to two	moins cinq minutes	sau'n min'-ute
It is two o'clock ...	Il est deux heures	Il ay duhs ur

N.B.—Paris time is about $9\frac{1}{4}$ minutes in advance of Greenwich time, so it will be as well to put the watch forward to that extent.

AT THE MILLINER'S.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
SHOW ME (if you please)	MONTREZ MOI (sil vous plaît)	MOY'-TRAY MO- AH (sil voo play)
Some bonnets ...	Des chapeaux ...	Day shap'-po
The latest fashion	La dernière mode .	La dern'-eyaire mod
Blue	Bleus	Blue
White	Blancs	Blahn
Black	Noirs	Nwor
It is too small ...	Il est trop petit ...	Il ay tro petee
It is too large ...	Il est trop grand...	Il ay tro grahn
Some ribbon ...	Des rubans ...	Day rú-bal n
Of velvet	De velours ...	D' vél-oor
Of silk	De soie	D' swah
Of satin	De satin	D' sátt-ahn
Red	Rouges	Rouzhe
Green	Verts	Vair
Yellow	Jaunes	Zhaune
Some feathers ...	Des plumes ...	Day plume

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
Some veils ...	Des voiles ...	Day vwall
Some lace ...	De la dentelle ...	D' lah dáhn-tell
Some flowers ...	Des fleurs ...	Day fleur
Some corsets ...	Des corsets ...	Day kor'say
It is ...	Il est ...	Il ay
Too long ...	Trop long ...	Tro long
Too short ...	Trop court ...	Tro koor
Too tight ...	Trop étroit ...	Trop ay-tráwh
Too wide ...	Trop large ...	Tro larzhe
The colour is too dark	La couleur est trop foncée	Lah koól-ur ay tro fon'say
The colour is too light	La couleur est trop claire	Lah kóol-ur ay tro claire
The sleeves are too wide	Les manches sont trop larges	Lay maunch sont tro larzhe
Too tight ...	Trop étroites ...	Trop ay'-troat
I do not like this...	Je n' aime pas ceci	Zh name pah séssy
Give me that ...	Donnez moi cela ...	Don'-nay mó-ah sél-lah
The buttons are too large	Les boutons sont trop grands	Lay boó-ton son tro grahn
Too small ...	Trop petits ...	Tro pé-tee
SHOW ME ...	MONTREZ MOI...	MON'-TRAY MO-AH
Some dresses ...	Des robes ...	Day rob
Of satin ...	De satin ...	D' sát-tah
Of silk ...	De soie ...	D' swah
Of muslin...	De mousseline ...	D' moós-leen
Of cotton ...	De coton ...	De kot-ton
Of woollen(material	De laine ...	D' laine
A walking-dress ...)	Une toilette de ville	Oon twál-let d' veel
An evening-dress...	Une robe de bal ...	Oon rob d' bal

As visitors are not likely to require dresses to be made to order, we confine ourselves to phrases relating to ready-made clothes.

AT THE GLOVER'S.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
SHOW ME ...	MONTREZ MOI...	MO.V'-TRAY MO-AH
A cravat ...	Une cravate ...	Oon kráv-vat
A white cravat ...	Unecravate blanche	Oon kráv-vat blansh
A black cravat ...	Une cravate noire ..	Oon kráv-vat nwor
How much? ...	Combien? ...	Kom'-beeah?
It is too dear ...	C'est trop cher ...	Say tro share
Show me something better	Montrez moi quelque chose de mieux	Mon' - tray mó - ah kél-kah shows d' meuh
A pair of gloves ...	Une paire de gants	Oon pair d' gang
(White) ...	(Blancs) ...	(Blahn)
(Dark) ...	(Foncés) ...	(Fon'-say)
(Light) ...	(Clairs) ...	(Clare)
Some white handkerchiefs	Des mouchoirs blancs	Day moos'h-war blahn
Some silk handkerchiefs	Des mouchoirs de soie	Day moos'h-war d' swah
An umbrella ...	Un parapluie ...	Uh par'-rapluee
A walking-stick ...	Une canne ...	Oon kan
Some socks ...	Des chaussettes ...	Day shów-sett
Some white shirts.	Des chemises blanches	Dayshem-eés blansh
Some flannel shirts	Des chemises de flanelle	Day shem - eés d' flan'-nell
Some cuffs ...	Des manchettes ...	Day mahn'-shett
Some collars ...	Des cols ...	Day kol

AT THE HATTER'S.

ENGLISH.		FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
SHOW ME	..	MONTREZ MOI...	MON'-TRAH MO' AH
A silk hat	...	Un chapeau de soie	Uh sháp-po d' swah
The brim is	...	Les bords sont	Lay bore son
Too large	...	Trop larges	Tro larzhe
Too small	...	Trop petits	Tro pé-tee
Too much turned up	...	Trop relevés	Tro rél-away
It is too heavy	...	Il est trop lourd	Il ay tro lour
It is too light	...	Il est trop léger	Il ay tro lay'-zhay
It is too dear	...	Il est trop cher	Il ay tro share
A white hat	...	Un chapeau blanc	Uh sháp-po blah
A straw hat	...	Un chapeau de paille	Uh sháp-po d' pie
A felt hat	...	Un chapeau en feutre	Uh sháp-po ah fuhr'
Soft	...	Mou	Moo
Hard	...	Ferme	Fairme
Some caps	...	Des casquettes	Day kás-kett
Some smoking caps	...	Des calottes	Day kál-lot
Some Scotch caps	...	Des bonnets Ecos- sais	Day bon'-nays Ec- cós-say
Send that to the hotel—, street—, number —	...	Envoyez cela à l' hôtel —, rue —, numéro —	Ah'-voyay sél-lah ah lot-tell —, rue —, nu-máir-o —

AT THE HAIRDRESSER'S.

ENGLISH.		FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
Cut my hair, if you please	...	Coupez moi les cheveux, s'il vous plaît	Coó-pay mó-ah lay shav-voo, sil voo play
Short	..	Courts	Koor

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
Not too short ...	Pas trop courts ...	Pah tro koor
Shampoo ...	Shampoo ...	Sham'-poo
Shave me ...	Rasez moi ...	Ráh-say mó-ah
GIVE ME ...	DONNEZ MOI ...	DON'-NAY MO-AH
Some soap ...	Du savon ...	Dew Sav-von
Some eau de Co- logne	De l'eau de Co- logne	D'low d' Kol-one
A comb ...	Un peigne ...	Uh peng
Some cosmetique...	Du cosmétique ...	Dew kos-mét-ick
Some powder ...	De la poudre de riz	D' lah poodr' d' ree
Some rouge ...	Du rouge ...	Dew roozhe
A tooth brush ...	Une brosse à dents	Oon bros ah dang
Some tooth paste	De la poudre den- tifrice	D' lah poodr' dahn- te-freece
Some scent ...	Des parfums ...	Day par'-fah
A hair brush ...	Une brosse pour les cheveux	Oon bros poor lay shav'-vo
How much ? ...	Combien ? ...	Kom-beah?

NOTE.—There is generally a box into which you are expected to drop a trifle for the assistant.

AT THE SHOEMAKER'S.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
I want a pair of boots	J'ai besoin d' une paire de bottes	Zhay bes-wáh doon pair d' bot
What is the price ?	Quel est le prix ? ...	Kel ay l' pree ?
They hurt me ...	Elles me font mal	Ell meh foh mal
They hurt my toes	Elles me blessent les orteils	Ell meh bless lays or-táy
The soles are too thin	Les semelles sont trop minces	Lay sem-mél son tro mahñse
Too thick ...	Trop épaisses ...	Trop ep'-pais
The heels are ...	Les talons sont ...	Lay tál-lon sont

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
Too large, too high	Trop larges, trop haut s	Tro larzhe, tro oh
Too low, too small	trop bas, trop petits	Tro bah, tro pe-tée
The leather is ...	Le cuir est ...	L' queer ay
Too hard ...	Trop dur ...	Tro dure
Too thin ...	Trop mince ...	Tro mahñse
SHOW ME ...	MONTREZ MOI...	MON'-TRAY MO- AH
Some slippers ...	Des pantoufles ...	Day pahñ-toofle
Some gaiters ...	Des guêtres ...	Day gaytr'
Some boots ...	Des bottes...	Day bott
Some shoes ...	Des souliers ...	Day sou-lee-ay
Some laces ...	Des lacets...	Day lách-say
Some soles ...	Des semelles ...	Day sem-méll
A button hook ...	Un tire bouton ...	Uh teer boo-tón
Some buttons ...	Des boutons ...	Day boo-tón

AT THE TAILOR'S.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
I want a pair of trousers	J'ai besoin d' un pantalon	Zhay bes-wáh duhn pah-tál-lon
I want a coat ...	J'ai besoin d'un habit	Zhay bes-wáh duhn áb-bee
Of a dark colour...	D'une couleur foncée	Doon koó-lur fon'-say
Of a light colour...	D'une couleur claire	Doon koó-lur clair
I do not like this colour ...	Je n'aime pas cette couleur-ci ...	Zh name pah set koól-ur see
The colour is ...	La couleur est ...	La koó-lur ay
Too dark ...	Trop foncée ...	Tro fon'-say
Too light ...	Trop claire ...	Tro clair
It does not fit me	Il ne me va pas	Il neh meh vah pah
me here...	bien ici ...	beéan issy
It pinches my arms	Il me coupe les bras	Il may koop lay brah

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
The sleeves are ...	Les manches sont .	Les mansh son
Too short ...	Trop courtes ...	Tro kourt
Too long ..	Trop longues ...	Tro long
Too narrow ...	Trop étroites ...	Trop et-wáht
Too large ...	Trop larges ...	Tro larzh
It lurks between the shoulders ...	Il fait des plis entre les épaules ...	Il fay day-plee antr' lays ép-pole
It is too tight ...	Il est trop juste ...	Il ay tro zhust
The trousers hurt me here ...	Le pantalon me fait mal ici ...	L' pan-tál-lon meh fem-mal issy
They are too long .	Il est trop long ...	Il ay tro long
They are too short.	Il est trop court ...	Il ay tro koor
They are too large.	Il est trop grand...	Il ay tro grahn
They are too small.	Il est trop petit ...	Il ay tro pe-tée
The cloth is too thick ...	Le drap est trop épais ...	Le drah ay trop ep'pay
Too thin ...	Trop mince ...	Tro mahñse
Show me a frock-coat ...	Montrez moi une redingote ...	Mon'-tray mó-ah oon rad-ángot
A coat ...	Un habit ...	Oon ábbee
A vest (black), (white)...	Une veste (noire), (blanche) ...	Oon vest (nwor), (blansh)

AT THE JEWELLER'S.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
SHOW ME ...	MONTREZ MOI...	MON'-TRAY MO-AH
Some rings ...	Des bagues ...	Day bagg
For ladies...	Pour dames ...	Pore dahm
For gentlemen ...	Pour hommes ...	Pore hom
It is too large ...	Elle est trop grande	Ell ay tro grahnde
It is too small ...	Elle est trop petite	Ell ay tro pe-téet
What is the price ?	Quel en est le prix ?	Kel ay l' pree ?
It is too dear ...	Elle est trop chère	El ay tro share

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	PRONUNCIATION.
Can't you take less ?	N' en pouvez vous rien abattre ?	Nan p ^{oo} -vay voo rean ab-battr' ?
Put this on one side	Mettez celle-ci de côté	Mét - tay séll - sey d' kótay
I will take this ...	Je prendrai ceci ...	Zh prahn'-dray sés-sey
Show me a watch (Gold) (Silver)...	Montrez-moi une montre (en or) (en argent)	Mon'tray moah oon montr' (on or) (on árzhán)
Repair my watch...	Réparez-ma montre	Ray-pár-ray mah montr'
It gains ; it loses ...	Elle avance ; elle retarde	Ell av-vánce ; ell retard
When will it be ready ?	Quand sera-t-elle prête ?	Kahn ser-rát ell prait ?
I want it to-morrow	J' en aurai besoin demain	Zhaun aw-ráy bés-wáh dem-áh
SHOW ME ...	MONTREZ MOI...	MON'-TRAY MO-AH
A locket ...	Un médaillon ...	Uh may-dí-ohn
A chain ...	Une chaîne ...	Oon shayne
Some earrings ...	Des boucles d'oreilles	Day boókl dor-ráy
Some bracelets ...	Des bracelets ...	Day bráss-lay
A necklace ...	Un collier ...	Uh koll'-eeay
A seal ...	Un cachet ...	Uh cas'h-ay
A brooch ...	Une broche ...	Oon brosh
A pin ...	Une épingle ...	Oon ep-páhn-gle
Some studs ...	Des boutons de chemise	Day booton d' shé-meese
Sleeve links ...	Des boutons de manchettes	Day booton d' máhnsheht
A watch key ...	Une clef de montre	Oon clay d' montr'
A cross ...	Une croix ...	Oon kró-ah
A silver pencil case	Un porte crayon d' argent	Uh port krayon d' arzhán
A gold pencil case	Un porte crayon en or	Uh port krayon on or

P A R I S.

PARIS is situated on the Seine, the river running from east to west ; the circumference of the city is 15 English miles.

The limits of Paris are marked by a wall built round it in 1687 by Louis XIV., and entered by 50 gates, called barriers at which dues were levied on provisions, and other articles of consumption brought into the city from the surrounding country. There is a broad walk which nearly surrounds the city, and which is called the Outer Boulevards, and is planted on either side with a row of magnificent trees. It receives this name to distinguish it from a series of streets which surround the interior of the city, similarly planted, and called the Inner Boulevards.

Viewed from an eminence, the form of the city is circular. It contains about 1,350 streets, 204 covered avenues, 30 boulevards, 99 public establishments, 28 bridges, 38 quays. The city is divided into 20 parishes, each containing its church, and two or three chapels.

The oldest and worst built parts of the city are to the eastward, viz. : the insulated spot called the " Cité," the " Fauborg of St. Antoine," and the quarter of the " Marais." The most lively streets are the Boulevards, the Rue de la Paix, Rue St. Honoré, Vivienne, Richelieu, Neuve Des Petits Champs.

SQUARES.—Paris contains several squares, of which the finest are the Place Vendôme, an octagonal space surrounded by elegant stone buildings, and having in its centre a triumphal bronze column erected by Napoleon I., and the Place

Royale, an open area in the East of Paris ; the others are the Place des Victoires, a central and busy spot ; the Place de Grève, the Place de la Concorde, in the centre of which is the obelisk of Luxor, the Place du Trône, the Place Louvois, and the Place du Carrousel, the Place de Louis XV., the Place de la Bastille, having in its centre the Column de Juillet ; the Place du Château d' Eau, with a magnificent fountain in the centre.

FOUNTAINS AND WATERWORKS.—Among the public fountains in Paris those most worthy of note are : on the Place de la Concorde, the Fontaine, Molière, the Fontaine Cuvier, the Fontaine St. Michel ; the Artesian Well of Grenelle, 1,650 feet in depth, and throwing up 1,700 cubic feet of water per hour. The Water-Filtering Establishment (Quai des Célestins) is well worth seeing.

BRIDGES.—The principal of these are : the Pont Napoléon III., the Pont de la Yare, the Pont d' Austerlitz, the Pont de Constantine, the Pont de Louis Philippe, the Pont d'Arcol, the Pont St. Michel, the Pont Neuf, the Pont des Arts, the Pont du Carrousel, the Pont Royal, the Pont des Arts, the Pont de Solférino, the Pont de la Concorde, the Pont des Invalides, the Pont de l' Alma, the Pont d' Iéna, and the Pont de Grenelle.

CHURCHES.—The Cathedral of Notre Dame is a noble pile. Its destruction was attempted by the Commune in May, 1871 ; it has two majestic towers, and three principal entrances, finely carved. The colossal bell in the north tower is called

Le Bourdon, weighing 322 cwt., and is only rung on State occasions. There are beautiful paintings and carvings in the choir, which is supported by 120 massive pillars, and the gallery by 297 ; the floor is of marble. The altar is richly carved, and here are the statues of Louis XIII. and XIV. A beautiful marble group, represents the Descent from the Cross. Charge for ascending the tower 20 centimes. The Church of La Madeleine is situated on the place of the same name. It is surrounded by 52 Corinthian pillars, ornamented by a splendid "façade" (front). The Church of Notre Dame de Lorette, at the end of the Rue Lafitte, was completed in 1823, and is furnished in the most costly manner with paintings of the best French artists.

The Church of St. Etienne du Mont, in the square of the same name, near the Panthéon, celebrated for its choir, pulpit, and the grave of the Holy Genoveva. The Church St. Eustache, in the Rue Trainée, is one of the largest and most handsome in Paris. The Church of St. Germain des Prés, in the square of the same name, is the oldest in Paris, containing the monument of King Casimiro, of Poland, and the remains of Descartes and Boileau. The Church of St. Germain l' Auxerrois, in the place of the same name, is remarkable for its antique architecture. Also the Gothic Church of St. Merry, in the Rue St. Martin, and the Church of St. Roques, in the Rue of St. Honoré, containing monuments of Créqui Corneille and Le Nôtre, and a splendid pulpit. The Church of St. Sulpice, in the place of the same name, has a beautiful portico, baptismal fonts of

colossal shells, and a beautiful pulpit. The Panthéon, which is now restored to Church purposes, occupies the highest ground in Paris ; the Panthéon may be classed among the most beautiful buildings in Paris. The Synagogue, in the Rue Notre Dame de Nazareth, is a beautiful temple, resting on thirty Doric pillars. The modern Church of St. Clotilde (Gothic), the Basilica Church of St. Vincent de Paul, the Church of the Trinité, the Church of St. Augustin, are remarkable for their internal beauty and magnificent decorations.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PALACES.—The Tuileries, formerly the residence of the sovereigns of France, stands in a magnificent garden, adorned with statues, vases, and fountains. The Louvre was formerly nearly a quarter of a mile to the East of the Tuileries, but Napoleon III. carried out the idea of the junction of the two palaces, and they now form one vast building. It may be classed among the most beautiful of the Parisian palaces. The Louvre is nearly 400 feet square, with a large interior court, and its magnificent halls are fitted with objects of taste and art. The colonnade opposite the Church St. Germain, L' Auxerrois, is worthy of notice.

The Palace du Luxembourg, Rue de Vaugirard, is remarkable for the symmetry of its proportions ; it was formerly used as the House of Peers, and is now the Hotel de Ville, having a beautiful garden. The splendid steps, the Hercules saloon, the Salon de la Réunion and des Séances, with its amphitheatrical arrangement for its members ; La Salle du Trône, the Library next to the Chapel, a saloon adorned with panel paintings by

Rubens, a gallery studded with sculpture and paintings, and the Observatory, claim the visitor's inspection. The Institute, the chief of all the learned and literary societies in France. The Palais Royal Rue St. Honoré contains innumerable courts, galleries, arcades, and a garden planned by Cardinal Rachelieu in 1629. Philip Egalité, the father of Louis Philippe, adapted this superb mass of building to mercantile purposes. The Palais de Justice, situated in the place of the same name, containing an enormous saloon called the Salle de Pas Perdue. On the south side, La Sainte Chappelle, a restored Gothic building, erected by St. Louis, is quite a gem. Those who wish to visit the interior must apply to the porter behind the chapel.

The Palais des Beaux Arts, in the Rue des Petits Augustins, is principally used for the exhibition of works of art, manufactures, and architectural models. In the large court is a portion of the Château de Gaillon.

The Hotel des Invalides is situated between the suburb of St. Germain and Le Gros Caillou ; it is open to public inspection on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, from 12 to 3. Under the beautiful dome of the church rests the remains of Napoleon I. ; the tomb is a magnificent separate building at the back. There are also the tombs of Vauban and Turenne. The entrance-gate, in Avenue Tourville, the Royal Court, the Library, and the Kitchens are well worthy of inspection. The Military School, which extends along the south-east side of the Champs de Mars. The Palais Bourbon, the late Corps Législatif, is situated in the Rue de l'Université. The Hotel

des Monnaies (containing a rich collection of coins and medals) is on the Quai Conti. The Hotel de Ville and residence of the Préfet de la Seine is under restoration. Its sixteen statues of celebrated men and other memorials were destroyed in May, 1871, when the Commune set it on fire. La Bourse (the Exchange), in Rue Vivienne, the buildings composing it forming a parallelogram supported externally by sixty-six Corinthian columns. The principal saloon will contain 2,000 persons, and is decorated with cartoons. After this comes the Triumphal Arch, in the Place du Carrousel, near the Tuileries, erected in 1866. The Arc de Triomphe de L'Etoile is outside the barrier of Neuilly. The Porte or Gate of St. Denis, a large triumphal arch, erected by Louis XIV. ; and the Porte St. Martin.

EXHIBITIONS, MUSEUMS, AND LIBRARIES.—Paris is well supplied with Libraries : there are about thirty in all. The Great National Library Rue Richelieu is a magnificent institution, and is divided into five sections—(1), Printed works and pamphlets, of which there are nearly 1,500,000 ; (2), Manuscripts, of which there are about 30,000 volumes ; (3), Medals and antiquities ; (4), Prints ; and (5), Maps and charts. The Library of the Arsenal in the Rue de Sully contains 170,000 volumes and 6,000 manuscripts. The Library of St. Geneviève, in the square of the Panthéon, contains 110,000 volumes and 2,000 manuscripts, besides several other collections of rare books.

The Museum of Jardin des Plantes has three entrances, one

in the Rue du Jardin, the second in the Rue Cuvier, and the third opposite the Bridge of Austerlitz. This is a most astonishing exhibition, somewhat like the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, London. The museum contains a magnificent collection of mineralogical, botanical, and geological specimens; also a splendid anatomical collection. The Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, Rue St. Martin, is appropriated to mechanical improvements, and contains models of almost all ingenious machines, &c. The Museum of the Louvre is divided in the following manner:—1, Collection of Antiquities; 2, Museum of French Sculpture; 3, Gallery of Drawing; 4, Gallery of Painting of the Italian, Flemish, and French Schools; 5, Collections of Spanish Paintings; 6, Collection of Greek, Roman, and Egyptian Antiquities, Vases, Statues, &c.; 7, Models of Shipping, highly interesting. Admission every day from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. The Museum of Luxembourg contains the best collections of paintings by modern artists, and the Artillery Museums, in the Place St. Thomas d' Aquin, a fine collection of armour and accoutrements from the most remote ages to the present time. Admission same as the Louvre. The Museum of the Hotel de Cluny and du Palais des Thermes, Rue de la Harpe, joined to each other by a passage, contain surprising collections. The former is opened, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 12 till 4. The Archives Nationales, in the old palace of the Prince of Soubise, has some very interesting documents and relics. Order required from the keeper, Count de Laborde.

HOSPITALS.—The hospitals of Paris are also numerous and well managed. The largest is the Hôtel Dieu; after it comes the Hôpital, Charité, and those of St. Antoine Beaujon, Des Enfants Malades, and several others. Distinct from these are the hospices, or establishments, where the aged and infirm, as well as the poor lunatics are received on payment of a small sum.

MANSIONS.—The mansions, or as they are termed, the hotels, of the nobility and wealthy families, are spread all along the west part of the town, particularly in the suburb of St. Germain, and correspond to the town residences of the English nobility.

THEATRES.—New Opera House, Théâtre Italien, Français, Opéra Comique, Athénée, Lyrique, Odéon, Gymnase, Palais Royal, Variétés, Vaudeville, Opéra Bouffe, Beaumarchais, Parisien, Renaissance, Porte St. Martin, Ambigu Comique, Château d' Eau, and others. Prices from 1 franc (amphitheatre) to 9 francs (fauteuils). Seats booked at the theatre office (open at 11 a.m.) are cheaper than if booked at the "Bureaux de location" on the Boulevards.

MARKETS.—The principal markets are the Corn Market; the Marché des Innocents for flowers, fruit, and vegetables; the Marché aux Fleurs, or Flower Market; with others for the sale of meat, fish, poultry, and old clothes.

PRISONS.—The principal are the Prisons of La Force, St. Lazare, and St. Pélagie the Conciergerie, and the Abbaye.

THE CATACOMBS, or subterraneous quarries, excavated

in the course of ages to obtain stone for the building of Paris, and converted in the latter part of the 18th century into a great repository, or cemetery, for the dead. They stretch along the south part of the city, and are of great extent. They are, however, easily traversed with the aid of a guide.

PLACES OF WORSHIP.—English Episcopal Church, 10, Avenue Marboeuf; minister, Rev. Canon Maunsell, M.A. English Episcopal Church, Rue d' Aguesseau; Rev. Dr. Forbes, chaplain, Rev. G. M. Laycock, M.A., assistant chaplain. Wesleyan Methodist Church, 4, Rue Roqué Pine; Rev. J. Nicholson.

English Services. Congregational Chapel, 23, Rue Royale, near the Madeleine.

Church of Scotland, Chapelle de l' Oratoire. Entrance by the garden, 162, Rue de Rivoli; Rev. Chas. E. Patterson.

English Roman Catholic, St. Joseph's Retreat (Passionist Fathers), 50, Avenue de la Reine Hortense.

TRAVELLING IN PARIS.

THE modes of travelling are the same as in London, viz., by train, tram-car, bus, and cab, but the fares vary, and are as follows.

BY BUS from and to any part of the city at single fare, viz., 30c. (3d., inside), and 15c. (1½d., outside). Inside passengers can get a ticket of correspondence to use any other omnibus crossing the line of route without extra charge.

BY CAB.—These are regulated by the course or by time, at the option of the traveller. A course is any distance within the fortifications or limits of Paris, whether long or short.

TARIFF.—For Voitures de Place, or Voitures de Remise when plying in the streets, within the city as follows. (N.B.—The traveller should ask the driver for a printed tariff before starting.) From 6 o'clock a.m. in Summer, and 7 a.m. in Winter, until 12.30 at night. Carriages with two places, the course 1f 50c., the hour 2f. Carriages with four places, the course 1f, 70c., the hour 2f. 25c. From 12 midnight, until 6 a.m. in Summer, and 7 a.m. in Winter, carriages with two places, the course 2f. 25c., the hour 2f. 50c. Carriages with four places, the course 2f. 50c., the hour 2f. 75c.

TARIFF FOR VOITURES DE REMISE (when hired at the stables). From 6 a.m. in Summer, and 7 a.m. in Winter, until 12.30 at night. Carriages with two places, the course 1f. 80c., the hour 2f. 25c. Carriages with four places, the course 2f., the hour 2f. 50c. From 12.30 midnight until 6 a.m. in Summer and 7 a.m. in Winter, carriages with two or four places, the course 3f., the hour 3f. Each sort of carriage takes an extra person without extra charge; thus the two place carriage will take three, and the four place carriages will take five. Portmanteaus and packages carried outside are charged 25c. each package, but not more than three are paid for.

IN HIRING BY TIME the whole first hour is paid for, but you may pay 20c. to 25c. for five minutes, 35c. to 50c. for ten

minutes, 50c. to 72c. for fifteen minutes, and so on according to the printed scale.

TRAM.—From Rue du Louvre, to Passy Auteuil, to Pont de St. Cloud, with a branch to Billancourt and Versailles; the Brown's steam car, between the Arc-de-Triomphe and Courbevoie; the Mekarski's air-compressed trams, between the Gare de l' Ouest and Saint Denis; and the Vaessen's steam car, between Saint Denis and La Chapelle.

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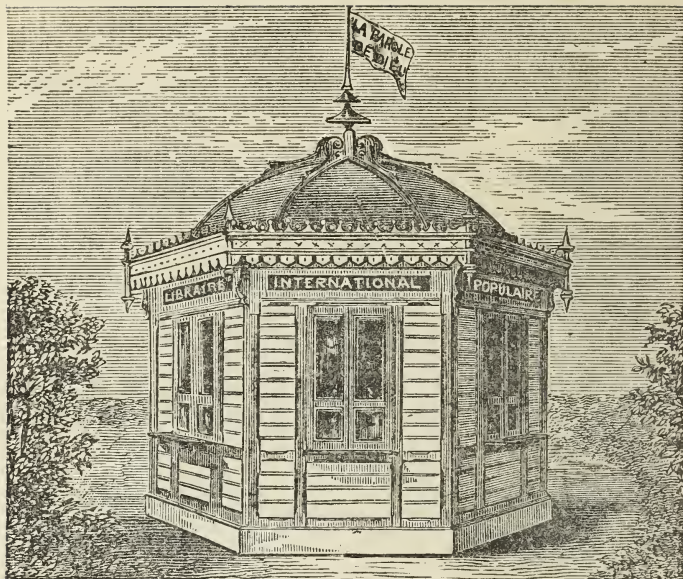
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